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Epoxy resin systems and methods.

Abstract:

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 Epoxy resin systems and methods.

 A one-part composition for application to a substrate, e.g., automotive metal body panels, to provide reinforcement thereto is a thixotropic admixture containing as essential components (a) a heat curable epoxy resin system including the reaction product in the presence of a catalyst of at least one epoxy resin with a carboxy terminated elastomer, (b) dicyandiamide, and (c) a plurality of inorganic particulate filler materials, at least one of which is capable of imparting thixotropic properties to the composition. The method of reinforcing the substrate involves coating the one-part epoxy resin containing composition onto at least a portion thereof in a heated condition and thereafter curing the composition at a temperature higher than the coating temperature. Resulting reinforced substrates have tenaciously adhered thereto on at least a portion of one surface thereof a thermoset layer formed by the hot coating and then curing thereon of the thixotropic composition.

Description

EPOXY RESIN SYSTEMS AND METHODS

This invention relates to (a) new compositions for use in reinforcing substrates, such as thin metal panels, (b) new methods for reinforcing such substrates, particularly substrates so structured or positioned as to render known methods unworkable for reinforcing them, and (c) new forms of reinforced substrates.

There are many situations where a need exists for reinforcing a structural member to permit thinner cross sections of material to be used or to provide increased localized strength to a constructed article. For example, in the case of automotive vehicles, various reinforcing methods have been developed and applied to steel panels that form body parts of the vehicle.

A variety of reinforcing methods exist. For example, corrugated or lamination of panels can be used. Also, strengthening members, e.g., struts, can be welded or attached by fasteners to the substrate. However, such methods may not be applicable in many situations, e.g., corrugation of automotive exterior body panels is unacceptable.

Another known class of reinforcement methods involves the attachment of a strengthening member or material by a cement or adhesive to the panel or other substrate. For example, reinforcing material has been adhesively bonded to the inside of body panels such as a roof, a fender, a hood, a trunk, a quarter panel or a door, all of which are relatively broad and have a flat form, but of thin cross section, so that such panels will have sufficient stiffness to withstand stress exerted thereon. Prior reinforcing methods of this type are disclosed in U.S. patents Nos. 4,389,808; 4,378,365; 4,444,818 and 4,569,880. The present invention concerns this general type of reinforcement technique which will be referred to herein as adhesive reinforcing systems.

Adhesive reinforcing systems and methods are extensively used in the construction of new vehicles or other items, but are also useable in the repair of damaged items (see U.S. 2,795,523).

Known adhesive reinforcing systems have utilized as components thereof metals, asphalt, rubber, epoxy resins, acrylic resins, phenolic resins, polyester resins and combinations or modifications thereof. Regardless of the components used, requirements of a good adhesive reinforcing system for a given substrate are:

1. Adhesion to the substrate at room temperature with no or minimum surface preparation.
2. Continued adhesion to the substrate under adverse conditions until a heating operation can be reached, if the system requires heating for its completion. For example, panels to be used in automotive applications before a heating operation may need to undergo chemical treatment.
3. Capacity for hardening or curing in a specific temperature and time range.
4. Capability of not slumping, sagging or

loosing adhesion in any of these operations.

Prior adhesive reinforcing systems such as those referenced above contain a reinforcement material in an unhardened or semi-hardened sheet that may or may not contain an additional bead forming material or foaming material. Essentially, these systems comprise pasty, reactive resins with some support layer and, when bonded and heated, become a permanent part of the substrate. All such systems have several disadvantages in meeting the listed requirements. For example, pasty reinforcing materials containing a latent curing agent show a very high sensitivity to changing temperature and humidity. Resulting variation in tack affects their adhesion performance. This can be a costly problem in automobile plants where panels with the adhesive reinforcing system on assembly lines lose the adhesive system. Since the temperatures in a variety of assembly plants differ, the success of such adhesive reinforcing systems will be unpredictable. Further, because of the very high viscosity of components of such systems, the reinforcement of panels or other substrates that have inaccessible areas, e.g., corners and curvetures, can not be reinforced therewith. This might be solved by the use of systems comprising less viscous resin components, but then a new problem is created, namely, sagging or slumping of the system before hardening. The present invention provides new adhesive reinforcing systems that avoid these problems.

Part of the success of the present invention depends on the use of epoxy resins as a component of the new adhesive reinforcing systems. Epoxy resins have been known for several decades and are an established class of curable resins and they, as well as compositions containing them, are disclosed in numerous patents and publications, e.g., see U.S. pats. Nos. 2,863,853; 2,890,204; 2,890,196; 3,001,972 and 3,139,657 and German Offenlegungsschrift No. 2923314. The present invention uses a one-part form of epoxy resin, i.e., a resin material to which a catalyst or hardening agent need not be added prior to application, in providing new and improved adhesive reinforcing systems.

According to the invention there is provided one-part compositions for application to substrates to provide reinforcement thereto by spraying in a heated condition and thereafter cured at a temperature higher than the spraying temperature which are thixotropic admixtures that comprise (a) a heat curable epoxy resin system comprising the reaction product in the presence of a catalyst of at least one epoxy resin with a carboxy terminated elastomer, (b) diisocyanate, and (c) a plurality of inorganic particulate filler materials at least one of which is capable of imparting thixotropic properties to the composition, with such particulate component constituting between about 25 to 45% by weight of the composition.

Preferred compositions of the invention comprise (a) a heat curable epoxy resin system comprising

the reaction product in the presence of a catalyst of at least one epoxy resin with bisphenol A and a carboxy terminated acrylonitrile butadiene copolymer, (b) dicyandiamide, (c) a catalyst accelerator, and (d) a plurality of inorganic particulate filler materials selected from the group consisting of fibrous calcium silicate, mica, silica, alumina and hydrated alumina, with these components constituting the following approximate percentages by weight of the composition:

component a	40 - 70%
component b	1 - 3%
component c	0.1 - 2%
component d	25 - 45%

In particularly useful compositions, component a is the reaction product of the following materials:

- (1) a liquid bisphenol A type epoxy resin,
- (2) a solid bisphenol A type epoxy resin,
- (3) a carboxyterminated acrylonitrile butadiene copolymer,
- (4) bisphenol A, and
- (5) a triarylphosphine catalyst, and such numbered materials constitute the following approximate percentages by weight of said component a:

material 1	60 - 80%
material 2	1 - 10%
material 3	5 - 30%
material 4	5 - 20%
material 5	0.0001 - 1%

In particularly useful compositions, component d consists essentially of the following materials:

- material A fibrous calcium silicate,
- material B mica,
- material C silica, and
- material D hydrated alumina, and such

letter designated materials constitute the following approximate percentages by weight of the component d:

material A	45 - 85%
material B	20 - 40%
material C	5 - 20%
material D	5 - 20%

Advantageously, material A is wollastonite and material C is high surface to volume ratio fumed silica.

In addition to essential components, the new sprayable compositions may contain up to about 10% by weight of one or more of the following additional components:

- (e) an epoxidized polyalkylene glycol,
- (f) a low molecular weight polyamide,
- (g) an organophosphate soap,
- (h) an aminoalkyltrialkoxysilane,
- (i) a polyetherdiamine urea adduct,
- (j) an epoxy resin.

Also provided by the invention are methods of reinforcing a web which comprises spraying a one-part, thixotropic, epoxy resin containing composition as described onto at least a portion of the web in a heated condition and thereafter curing such composition at a temperature higher than the spraying temperature. In preferred methods, the spraying temperature is about 150° to 200° F (66° C to 93° C) and the curing temperature is about 250° F

(121° C) or higher, e.g., 250 to 400° F (121 to 204° C).

Also provided by the invention are reinforced webs having tenaciously adhered thereto on at least a portion of one surface thereof a thixotropic layer formed by hot spraying and then curing thereon a thixotropic admixture having the composition discussed above. In preferred embodiments the substrate of the reinforced web is sheet material that comprises a part of a larger structure, e.g., such sheet material is sheet metal and such larger structure is a motor vehicle.

The invention will be further described, by way of example, with reference to the drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is an isometric, partially fragmented view of the application in accordance with the invention of an adhesive reinforcing system to the interior surface of enclosed structure;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of a curved panel of sheet metal to which has been applied an adhesive reinforcing system in accordance with the invention; and

Fig. 3 is an enlarged, sectional view of a section of the panel of FIG. 2 bearing the adhesive reinforcing system of the invention.

Referring in detail to the drawings, in which identical parts are identically marked, the invention makes possible the application of an adhesive reinforcing system 2 to the corner portion 4 of a rectangular shaped structure 6 by the spraying of a heated composition 8 by the spray wand 10 extended into the interior 12 of the structure 6 via the access hole 14. As can be seen from this illustration, the present invention makes it possible to provide even inner surfaces of preformed structures with adhesive reinforcing systems, a feat denied to reinforcing systems disclosed in the U.S. patents cited above. Following the spraying of the composition 8 heated, for example to a temperature of 180° F (82° C), the system layer 2 will be cured by heating the layer 2, either directly, e.g., by application of infrared light thereon, or indirectly, e.g., by heating the entire structure 6, to a temperature above, the spraying temperature, e.g., 250° F. (121° C) or higher.

In FIGs. 2 & 3, the curved sheet 20 of steel metal has the central area 22 thereof reinforced by a layer 24 of cured epoxy resin containing composition formulated in accordance with the invention.

The success of the present invention is due, in part, to the unique combination of commercial available raw materials to produce carefully designed resin systems that possess a balance of adhesion, viscosity and strength properties. As such, material specified herein by tradenames may be assumed to be interchangeable with generically equivalent materials or those bearing the same Chemical Abstract Service registry numbers and having equivalent properties to the recited material. Hence, the generic substitution of materials falls within the scope of the invention.

In the following working examples of compositions of the invention, all parts and percentages are by weight.

Example 1.

A propeller-stirrer type reaction vessel was charged with 64.3 parts of "Epon 828" resin, 4.3 parts of "Epon 1007" resin, 17.1 parts of "Hycar CTBN 1300X13" copolymer, 14.3 part of bisphenol A and 0.013 parts of triphenylphosphine catalyst. Then while slow stirring of the admixture continued, the vessel and its contents were heated to 150°C for one hour to produce a heat curable epoxy resin system comprising the reaction product of the "Epon" epoxy resins with the "Hycar" carboxy terminated copolymer.

Example 2.

A Sigma mixer was charged with 50 parts of the resin system of Example 1, 10 parts of "Epon 828" resin, 3 parts of dicyandiamide, 1 part of N,N-dimethyl-diphenyl urea, 1 part of "Bud-2000" urea adduct (Texaco Chemical Co.), 15 parts of wollastonite (W20 grade), 15 parts of mica 3X flakes, 3 parts of "CS-1361" organophosphate (Witco Chemical Co.) and 1 part "A-1100" silane (Monsanto Chemical Co.). After thorough mixing of the components, the resulting viscous composition was extruded from the mixer.

Example 3.

A quantity of the composition of Example 2 was charged into spray equipment capable of heating the material to be sprayed therewith. With the composition heated to a temperature of about 180°F (82°C), it was sprayed onto a 30 mil thick steel panel so as to coat one side thereof with a layer of the composition having a relatively uniform thickness of about 60 mils. The composition was easily applied to the panel from the spray gun and exhibited no running or sagging during the application.

When the spraying operation was completed, the coated panel was placed in an oven and heated at a temperature of about 350°F (177°C) for 30 minutes to effect a complete cure of the sprayed reinforcing resinous layer. During such curing operation, no sagging, slumping or loss of adhesion of the layer to the metal panel occurred.

At the completion of the curing operation, the reinforced metal panel was cooled and subsequently subjected to flexibility and other physical property tests which showed such reinforced panel to have greatly improved flex strength and other improved properties as compared to the untreated panels. Further, during the testing and other handling, no separation of the resinous layer from the metal panel occurred nor was there any indication of a possibility of this happening.

Example 4.

The procedure of Example 1 was repeated using the following components in the parts stated:

"Epon 828" epoxy resin 71.8
"Epon 1007" epoxy resin 3.4
"Hycar 1300X13" copolymer 13.56

bisphenol A 11.4
triphenylphosphine 0.013

Example 5.

The procedure of Example 2 was repeated using the following components in the parts stated:

Product of Example 4 58.35
dicyandiamide 1.50
dimethyl phenyl urea 0.70
"BUD 2000" urea adduct 6.54
3X mica 18.10
W20 wollastonite 10.80
"Cabosil TS-720" silica 3.40
"A1100" silane 0.12
"CS-1361" organophosphate 0.45

In the foregoing examples "Epon 828" is a bisphenol A type liquid epoxy resin and "Epon 1007" is a solid bisphenol A type epoxy resin, both marketed by Shell Chemical Co. Numerous other useable epoxy resins are commercially available which may be selected as equivalent substitutes by those knowledgeable about this known class of material.

The "Hycar CTBN 1300X13" elastomer is a carboxy terminated (CT) acrylonitrile copolymer made by B.F. Goodrich Chemical Co. Numerous other useable carboxy terminated elastomers, including CT styrene/butadiene copolymers, CT styrene/isoprene copolymers, CT butylnitrile rubber, etc. are commercially available which may be selected as equivalent substitutes by those knowledgeable about this known class of material.

The "BUD-2000" product marketed by Texaco Co. is a polyether diamine urea adduct which acts as an accelerator for the curing catalyst, i.e., the dicyandiamide, and also as an impact modifier for the total composition. Other polyetherdiamine urea adducts may be used in its place in these new compositions.

The "A-1100" product marketed by Monsanto Chemical Co. is an aminoalkyltrialkylsiloxy silane used in the new compositions to assist the resins therein to couple to the particulate components. A variety of other silanes with similar properties are available and may be substituted for this particular silane.

The "CS-1361" product marketed by Witco Chemical Co. is an organophosphate soap used in the new compositions to assist in cutting through oil that may be present on the surface of sheet metal or other web to which the new reinforcing systems are applied. A variety of other soaps with similar properties are available and may be substituted for this particular soap.

The "Cabosil TS-720" product marketed by Cabot Corp. is a high surface to volume ratio fumed silica which serves in the new compositions as a thickener and a thixotrope. A variety of other silicas with similar properties are available, e.g., "Hysil T233" & "Hysil T600", and may be substituted for this particular fumed silica.

Wollastonite is a naturally occurring fibrous calcium silicate mineral used in the new compositions as a reinforcing filler. Various other silicate mineral with similar properties are available and may be substituted for this particular silicate.

Mica is a naturally occurring plate-like aluminosilicate mineral used in the new compositions as a reinforcing filler and hydrated alumina, e.g., aluminum trihydrate, is a standard filler for resinous composition that is non-reinforcing.

An optional class of material for inclusion in the new compositions is low molecular weight polyamides such as "V15 Epon Curing Agent" and "V40 Epon Curing Agent" marketed by Shell Chemical Co. to serve as impact modifiers for the new adhesive reinforcing systems. Various other polyamides with similar properties are commercially available and may be substituted for these particular polyamides.

Another optional class of material for inclusion in the new compositions is epoxidized polyalkylene glycols, e.g., "DER-736" and "TV-720", epoxidized polyethylene glycols marketed by Dow Chemical Co., to serve as flexibilizers for the new adhesive reinforcing systems. Various other such glycols with similar properties are commercially available and may be substituted for these particular glycols.

The foregoing specification discloses new sprayable, one part, adhesive reinforcing compositions that before and during spraying in heated condition, e.g., 180° to 200°F (82° to 93°C) are uncured, but which after spraying on a substrate may be cured at temperatures of 250°F (121°C) or higher to a fully hardened state. These compositions do not exhibit any sag when sprayed in thicknesses of up to two times or more the thickness of the substrate. Since they are sprayable, they made be used to reinforce substrates that have been impossible for such treatment by prior known systems because of their contour or blockage by adjacent structures.

Claims

1. A one-part thixotropic composition for application to a substrate to provide reinforcement thereto comprising:

(a) a heat curable epoxy resin system comprising the reaction product of

(1) a liquid bisphenol A epoxy resin,

(2) a solid bisphenol A epoxy resin,

(3) a carboxyterminated acrylonitrile butadiene copolymer,

(4) bisphenol A, and

(5) a triarylphosphine catalyst.

(b) dicyandiamide,

(c) a catalyst accelerator, and

(d) a mixture of

(a) fibrous calcium silicate,

(b) mica, and

(c) fumed silica,

the components constituting the following approximate percentages by weight of the composition:

component a 40 - 70%

component b 1 - 3%

component c 0.1 - 2%

component d 25 - 45%

2. A composition according to claim 1 which contains up to about 10% by weight of one or more of the following additional components:

(e) An epoxidized polyalkylene glycol,

(f) a low molecular weight polyamide,

(g) an organophosphate soap,

(h) an aminoalkyltrialkoxysilane,

(i) a polyetherdiamine urea adduct,

(j) an epoxy resin.

3. A method of reinforcing a web which comprising coating a one-part epoxy resin containing composition onto at least a portion thereof in a heated condition and thereafter curing the composition at a temperature higher than the coating temperature, the composition being a thixotropic admixture comprising the following components:

(a) a heat curable epoxy resin system comprising the reaction product in the presence of a catalyst of at least one epoxy resin with a carboxy terminated elastomer,

(b) dicyandiamide, and

(c) a plurality of inorganic particulate filler materials at least one of which is capable of imparting thixotropic properties to the composition.

4. A method of reinforcing a web which comprises coating a one-part epoxy resin containing composition onto at least a portion thereof in a heated condition and thereafter curing the composition at a temperature higher than the coating temperature, the composition being a thixotropic admixture comprising the following components:

(a) a heat curable epoxy resin system comprising the reaction product of the following materials:

(1) a liquid bisphenol A epoxy resin,

(2) a solid bisphenol A epoxy resin,

(3) a carboxyterminated acrylonitrile butadiene copolymer,

(4) bisphenol A, and

(5) a triarylphosphine catalyst.

(b) dicyandiamide,

(c) a catalyst accelerator, and

(d) a mixture of the following inorganic particulate filler materials:

(A) fibrous calcium silicate,

(B) mica, and

(C) fumed silica,

(D) hydrate d alumina

said components constituting the following approximate percentages by weight of said composition:

component a 40 - 70%

component b 1 - 3%

component c 0.1 - 2%

component d 25 - 45%

5. A method according to claim 3 or 4 in which the web is sheet material comprising a portion of a larger structure.

6. A method according to claim 5 in which the sheet material is sheet metal and the larger structure is a motor vehicle.

7. A reinforced web (20) having adhered to at

least a portion of one surface a thermoset layer (24) formed by hot coating and then curing thereon a thixotropic admixture comprising the following components:

- (a) a heat curable epoxy resin system comprising the reaction product in the presence of a catalyst of at least one epoxy resin with a carboxy terminated elastomer, (b) diisocyanate, and
- (c) a plurality of inorganic particulate filler materials at least one of which is capable of imparting thixotropic properties to said composition.

8. A reinforced web (20) having adhered thereto on at least a portion of one surface thereof a thermoset layer (24) formed by hot coating and then curing thereon a thixotropic admixture comprising the following components:

- (a) a heat curable epoxy resin system comprising the reaction product of the following materials:
- (1) a liquid bisphenol A epoxy resin,
- (2) a solid bisphenol A epoxy resin,
- (3) a carboxy terminated acrylonitrile butadiene copolymer,

- (4) bisphenol A, and
 - (5) a triarylphosphine catalyst,
 - (b) diisocyanate,
 - (c) a catalyst accelerator, and
 - (d) a mixture of the following inorganic particulate filler materials:
 - (A) fibrous calcium silicate,
 - (B) mica, and
 - (C) fumed silica.
- said components constituting the following approximate percentages by weight of said composition:

component a	40 - 70%
component b	1 - 3%
component c	0.1 - 2%
component d	25 - 45%

9. An article (20) according to claim 7 or 8 in which the web is a section of sheet material.

10. An article (20) according to claim 9 in which the sheet material comprises a part of a larger structure.

11. An article (20) according to claim 10 in which the sheet material is sheet metal and the larger structure is a motor vehicle.

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